

under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a), and any fees required therefor (including fees for net addition of claims) are hereby authorized to be charged to our Deposit Account No. 19-0036.

Amendments

In the Claims:

Please add the following claims:

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39. A method of treating a neovascularization in the eye of a patient comprising:
- introducing a photosensitizer chemical into the circulation of the patient at a point remote from the eye, wherein said photosensitizer chemical is activated upon exposure to radiation having a wavelength within an absorption waveband of said photosensitizer chemical;
 - locating a feeder vessel through which blood flows to the region of neovascularization;
 - permitting the photosensitizer chemical to enter the neovascularization;
 - photocoagulating the feeder vessel to substantially prevent said vessel from feeding blood to the neovascularization thereby providing a substantially reduced blood flow within the neovascularization; and
 - after photocoagulating the feeder vessel, activating the photosensitizer chemical by exposure to said radiation to produce either a photochemical effect or a photothermal

effect or both a photochemical effect and a photothermal effect within the reduced blood flow of the neovascularization which in effect destroys the neovascularization.

40. A method according to Claim 39, wherein no significant photochemical or photothermal effect occurs in blood vessels which do not have a substantially reduced blood flow caused by photocoagulation thereof, thereby ensuring that blood vessels and tissues unrelated to the neovascularization remain substantially undamaged during the treatment process.

41. A method according to Claim 39, wherein the photosensitizer chemical is activated by a level of radiation which is effective to induce either the photothermal effect or the photochemical effect or both the photothermal effect and the photochemical effect within the reduced blood flow of the neovascularization, and wherein the level of radiation causes substantially no damage to blood vessels or tissues unrelated to the neovascularization.

42. A method according to Claim 39, wherein the photosensitizer chemical is activated by a diffused and/or low level of radiation.

43. A method according to Claim 39, wherein the photosensitizer chemical is also a detectable marker.

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44. A method according to Claim 43, wherein the photosensitizer chemical is employed to locate the feeder vessel by detecting the location of the onset of the marker into the region of neovascularization.

45. A method according to Claim 43, wherein the photosensitizer chemical is employed to determine the positions of blood vessel walls in the region of neovascularization.

46. A method according to Claim 43, wherein the photosensitizer chemical is indocyanine green (ICG).

47. A method according to Claim 39, wherein the photosensitizer chemical is employed in combination with a detectable marker, which detectable marker is different from the photosensitizer chemical and is employed to locate the feeder vessel by detecting the location of the onset of the marker into the region of neovascularization.

48. A method according to Claim 47, wherein the photosensitizer chemical is indocyanine green (ICG) and the detectable marker is fluorescein.

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